



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-148  
Wednesday  
2 August 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-148

### CONTENTS

2 August 1995

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Report Says 7 Killed in Grenade Attack [AFP] ..... 1

##### Chad

FROLINAT, FARF Join Forces Against Deby [Libreville Radio] ..... 1

Military Situation Said 'Volatile' [London International] ..... 1

##### Zaire

Reinstatement of Prime Minister Angers Opposition [Brussels LE SOIR 28 Jul] ..... 1

Reportage on 29 Jul Violence in Kinshasa ..... 2

PALU Opposition Leader Arrested [Paris International] ..... 2

PALU Spokesman Says 32 Killed [Libreville Radio] ..... 2

USOR Dissociates Itself From March [AFP] ..... 3

Opposition Parties Discuss Shootings [London International] ..... 3

Belgium Demands Investigation [Brussels LE SOIR 1 Aug] ..... 4

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Kenya

Britain's Chalker Said 'Impolite and Contemptuous' [Nairobi Radio] ..... 5

##### Somalia

Tripartite Peace Meeting Held in Mogadishu [Voice of Somali Pacification] ..... 5

SSA Chairman Urges Reconciliation [Voice of Somali Pacification] ..... 6

USC-SNA Says Aidid Group 'Mobilizing' for War [Voice of Somali Pacification] ..... 6

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Peace Monitors Fear 'All-Out War' in KwaZulu [Johannesburg TV] ..... 7

IFP Rejects Mandela Intervention [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 7

Violence Reported in KwaNdebele Over Incorporation [SOWETAN 1 Aug] ..... 7

NP, ANC, PAC Said Preparing for Truth Commission [RAPPORT 30 Jul] ..... 8

Police Help Japanese Crack Gun-Running Syndicate [SAPA] ..... 9

Gauteng To Give State-Owned Houses to Tenants [Johannesburg TV] ..... 9

South African Press Review for 1 Aug [FINANCIAL MAIL 28 Jul, etc.] ..... 9

South African Press Review for 2 Aug [BUSINESS DAY 2 Aug, etc.] ..... 10

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Government, UNITA Discuss Demobilization Issue [London International] ..... 11

##### Mozambique

Police Destroy 'Large Amount' of Arms, Explosives [ <i>Maputo Radio</i> ] .....	11
---	----

**WEST AFRICA**

**Cote d'Ivoire**

Former Liberian Head on Peace, Border Countries [ <i>LE JOUR 28 Jul</i> ] .....	12
---	----

**Nigeria**

Possible Life Sentences Given to Journalists [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	12
Journalists Go 'Underground'; American Express Leaves [ <i>Libreville Radio</i> ] .....	13
South Africa Places Embargo on Arms Exports [ <i>Libreville Radio</i> ] .....	14

## Burundi

### Report Says 7 Killed in Grenade Attack

AB0208090095 Paris AFP in English  
0849 GMT 2 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 2 Aug (AFP) — Seven people have been killed in a grenade attack in the northeast Burundian town of Ntega, the Burundian press agency ABP reported Wednesday [2 August].

The agency said a Rwandan refugee from a nearby camp at Marangara hurled the grenade Monday and was among the dead.

Thousands of Rwandan Hutus who fled the victorious offensive of the mainly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front last year in Rwanda are being sheltered in refugee camps set up by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in northern Burundi.

The towns of Ntega and Marangara had been the scene of violent clashes between Hutus and Tutsis in 1988, but calm had returned since then.

## Chad

### FROLINAT, FARF Join Forces Against Deby

AB3107212995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 31 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Former President Goukouni Oueddei has resurfaced in Chad. His movement, the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], and Laokein Frisson Barde's Armed Forces for a Federal Republic [FARF], an armed faction based in southern Chad, have decided to coordinate their political and military forces against President Idriss Deby's government. This was announced in a communique issued on 28 July. The communique also stated that the two movements have decided to form a joint commission following an in-depth analysis of the country's economic, political, social, and military situation.

The two movements explained that their decision to join forces was in view of the danger of a serious slide toward civil war with unpredictable consequences; President Idriss Deby's categorical refusal to hold dialogue with the armed opposition; and the holding of the country to ransom, quote, by a clique of the same ethnic and family group, which has led to widespread insecurity in the country, unquote. The communique urged political and military organizations in the country to join the joint commission to find a lasting solution to the Chadian crisis. [passage omitted]

### Military Situation Said 'Volatile'

AB0106101995 London BBC World Service  
in English 1205 GMT 1 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Two armed opposition movements from Chad have decided to join forces against the government, and as we hear in this telexed report from our correspondent, Houllatta Begoto, in Ndjamena, it is a rather unusual military and political alliance:

The northern FROLINAT [Chadian National Liberation Front] movement, led by Goukouni Oueddei, and the southern-based FARF [Armed Forces for a Federal Republic] of Laokein Barde, have issued a statement, saying that they have formed a military and political alliance. According to the statement, the alliance was formed after leaders of the two rebel groups met last week in a north African capital city. This alliance, which unites powerful northern and southern rebel movements, represents a great threat to President Idriss Deby and his government. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the military situation in Chad remains volatile. It has just been announced that an army commander was killed on 20 July during an FARF rebel attack in [the] Moundou region of southern Chad. It has also been reported that a large group of rebel movements, including Laokein Barde's FARF; Hussein Koty's CNR [National Committee for Recovery]; and another group led by former Army chief of staff, Colonel Mahamat Garfa; are meeting in a West African capital city to discuss the formation of another possible rebel alliance.

## Zaire

### Reinstatement of Prime Minister Angers Opposition

BR2807134695 Brussels LE SOIR in French  
28 Jul 95 p 7

[Article by Colette Braeckman: "Zaire: Kengo Strengthened by the Test"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Kengo is reinstated, but in fact President Mobutu is the winner...

Zaire's radical opposition, which still supports Etienne Tshisekedi, considered to be the legal prime minister of Zaire, is still furious: It accuses the West, and in particular France and the United States, of being responsible for the reinstatement of Kengo wa Dondo as prime minister. In the press and in opposition circles, the volume is rising regarding countries which are "friends of Zaire."



**Paris Called Into Question**

It is mainly France which is called into question. The Sacred Union of the radical opposition also denounces "foreign interference and the attempts to recolonize Zaire" and calls for action to protest "violations of the constitution." The opposition maintains that the government headed by Kengo wa Dondo is illegal and should be considered as "having resigned" as of 9 July, the date when the transition period was extended by two years.

In reality, the Western countries support Kengo more than they do the president: This latter was not invited to meet President Chirac during his first African trip; and his French visa has still not been issued because Paris feels that Kengo does not yet have his hands free enough to govern. As to the United States, while it did not appreciate the removal of Monsignor Monsengwo on 1 July, it nonetheless sent a new ambassador to Kinshasa, Daniel Howard Simpson, an Africa hand who has been posted to Burundi, South Africa, the Central African Republic, and Zaire itself. The United States makes no secret of the fact that it approves the two-year extension of the transition, and would like for Kengo to stay in office. As to the president's visa, which his Republican friends are trying to obtain for him, it is still subject to the veto of the State Department. [passage omitted]

**Reportage on 29 Jul Violence in Kinshasa****PALU Opposition Leader Arrested**

LD3107201695 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1830 GMT 31 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] In Zaire, after the demonstration in Kinshasa on 29 July — in the course of which 10 people, Lumumbists for the most part, were killed in clashes with the police — it was expected that there was an alliance between the Lumumbists and the radical opposition of Etienne Tshisekedi and that there might be some joint demonstrations. However, tonight the partisans of Etienne Tshisekedi let it be known that there will be nothing of the sort and that the two big opposition movements are each remaining in their corner. Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Boisbouvier] Yes, the right-hand man of Etienne Tshisekedi, Kibassa Maliba, has condemned the bloody repression in which Lumumbists were victims of the demonstration in Kinshasa on 29 July. But at the same time, he affirms that the holy union of the opposition of Tshisekedi was in no way associated with this demonstration. What is most surprising in this declaration by Kibassa Maliba tonight is his wanting to set himself apart and to reduce the significance of

the events of 29 July, as if he did not want to give too much importance to the Lumumbist movement at the expense, obviously, of his own movement. In brief, you understand, there will be no unity of action between the two main Zairean opposition movements, perhaps because these two movements do not have quite the same objective. [passage omitted]

Tonight, Kibassa Maliba, on behalf of the Tshisekedists, has announced different forms of actions against the prime minister in the course of this coming month of August, but without making clear whether there will be any demonstrations, or other forms of action.

[Announcer] Tonight, Christophe, wait, news of Antoine Gizenga, the leader of the PALU [Lumumba United Party], who has been arrested.

[Boisbouvier] Our special correspondent in Kinshasa, Alain Shungu, whom we were able to contact a few minutes ago — unfortunately you cannot hear it, for the line was too bad — tells us that from his place of detention, Antoine Gizenga has written a letter to his partisans calling on them no longer to engage in further demonstrations until elections have been held in Zaire.

[Announcer] Thank you, Christophe. And the Belgian Government, for its part, has called on the Zairean authorities to open an inquiry into the repression of 29 July's demonstration. The Belgian ambassador in Kinshasa has affirmed that he has received assurances that this inquiry should be rapid and credible - I quote. [passage omitted]

**PALU Spokesman Says 32 Killed**

AB0108174195 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 1 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is today, in principle, that the series of protest actions organized at the initiative of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] against the government of Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo, are expected to begin. The details of this campaign will be made known in the coming hours. The USORAS [USOR and Allies] wants to protest the extension of the transitional period, while at the same time demanding the return of the opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, as prime minister. Meanwhile, the violent repression of the 29 July demonstrations in Kinshasa is still a subject of polemics in Zaire and abroad. [passage omitted]

The 29 July events in Kinshasa recall the bloody repression of a peaceful march organized in the Zairian capital in February 1992 to call for the restoration of democracy in Zaire. The security forces opened fire and killed 32 persons. The then prime minister,

Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, justified this repression by saying that the march had been forbidden. However, let us come back to the 29 July march. As I was saying, the march is a subject of hot debate. The authorities are talking of 10 dead. These casualties are below the reality, says Gerard Gode Gifuza Ngindayi, spokesman of the Unified Lumumbists Party [PALU], who was interviewed by Kamanda wa Kamanda Muzembe:

[Begin recording] [Ngindayi] They killed 32 PALU activists on the spot — I repeat, 32 PALU activists — then they entered Mr. Gizenga's house, and turned everything upside down. They made away with the portraits of Mr. Gizenga, our party leader. You can see for yourself; there are bullet impacts everywhere; there are bloodstains in the house, and bloodstains in the courtyard. It is therefore a carnage, a massacre that is terrible and horrible to contemplate.

[Muzembe] What is the current situation of Antoine Gizenga. Have you any news of him?

[Ngindayi] We have no news of our leader. On 29 July at 1100, Mr. Gizenga and his wife were arrested and sent to a destination that is so far unknown. Mrs. Gizenga was released late in the afternoon with the pretext that she should go and provide meals for her husband. When she returned to the CIRCO [expansion unknown] — because that was where she was originally sent — she could not find her husband. He had already gone with some soldiers to an unknown destination. Mrs. Gizenga left but did not go to her own house. She went to the residence of some of her friends where she spent the night. The next day, she started looking for her husband again like all of us. She went to an unknown destination, and up till now I have no news of her. [end recording]

#### USOR Dissociates Itself From March

AB3107215595 Paris AFP in French  
1802 GMT 31 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 31 Jul (AFP) — The pro-Etienne Tshisekedi Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] told AFP today that it is in no way "associated" with the 29 July demonstrations organized by the Unified Lumumbists Party [PALU], which left 10 people dead — nine civilians and one soldier.

Kibassa Maliba, chairman of both the USOR parliamentary group and Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], also condemned strongly some interpretations being given to this event saying: "It is not the PALU's demonstration which has brought about a new political crisis," because, according to him, such a crisis "has been going on for a long time."

According to Mr. Kibassa, who condemned the "bloody repression" of the demonstration, the PALU had tried to take over the protest actions planned by the USOR since 25 July against Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's government. The USOR announced on that date that beginning 1 August, it was planning "various forms of action," which it did not specify, to protest the "illegality of the Kengo wa Dondo government, the violations of the Constitutional Act, and the interference and recolonization attempts by Western powers, especially France."

#### Opposition Parties Discuss Shootings

AB0108172495 London BBC World Service  
in English 0615 GMT 1 Aug 95

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Pitz Luistein — as heard throughout]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Opposition parties in Zaire have been meeting to discuss their response to the shootings at Saturday's [29 July] demonstration in Kinshasa in which at least 10 people were killed. The leader of the so-called Lumumbist party Antoine Gizenga was arrested after the protests. I called up Roland Lumumba, the son of Zaire's first president and foreign affairs spokesman of one of these parties, the MNCL [Congolese National Movement-Lumumba], and asked him what they had decided to do.

[Begin recording] [Lumumba] We have sent already a letter to the prime minister to ask him to liberate immediately, with no condition, President Gizenga, and also, we have asked him to make a commission of the people from the state, and from the government, and the member of PALU [Unified Lumumbist Party] to decide who are responsible of the assassination of all the people that have been killed in the demonstration.

[Luistein] Have you had any news about the condition of Mr. Gizenga?

[Lumumba] We know that they sent him to Makala prison, and they have also arrested his wife, and to the afternoon they refused to give him his medicine. He is an old man now, and he has a medicine to take. Till the afternoon, we don't know if they allowed him to take his medicine or not yet.

[Luistein] Now, you are demanding the release of Mr. Gizenga, and you are making other demands. What will you do if he is not released?

[Lumumba] If he is not released, we will have to discuss with all the Lumumbist party to know what we will do, but we ask for all our members to wait for our order. Until then, we ask them to make no violence at all. [end recording]

**Belgium Demands Investigation**

BR0108143095 Brussels LE SOIR in French

1 Aug 95 p 6

[Report by Colette Braeckman: "Zaire: Brussels Calls for a 'Credible' Investigation — Many Dead in Kinshasa"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Belgian Government has reacted to the repression of a demonstration by PALU [Unified Lumumbists Party] which officially led to the death of 10 people in Kinshasa. It has asked for a "rapid and credible" investigation to be started in order to determine who was responsible. Such assurances have been given by the Zairian authorities to the Belgian ambassador in Kinshasa.

Kibassa Maliba, chairman of the USORAL [Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies], has said that Kengo and his team were making a serious mistake if they thought they could check in this way the various protest actions planned in Kinshasa from 1 August.

The extension of the transition process by two years — which is a new respite for President Mobutu —

and above all the maintenance in the position of prime minister of Kengo wa Dondo, whose election last year is considered illegal by USORAL, have caused disappointment and anger in the population which can scarcely see a way out of the crisis. This is why the torch brandished by PALU's Lumumbists — who did not approve the recent talks between the presidential movement and people close to Tshisekedi — was picked up by the people of Kinshasa, who benefited from the occasion to indicate that they are "fed up."

According to PALU representatives in Brussels, and other sources as well, the real balance sheet of the demonstration is far higher than the 10 deaths announced officially (nine demonstrators and a policeman). A total 42 people are said to have been killed in two different places, before the People's Palace where the demonstration took place, and before the home of Gizenga, PALU's leader, which was entirely wrecked. Sixteen people are said to be seriously wounded. [passage omitted]



## Kenya

### Britain's Chalker Said 'Impolite and Contemptuous'

EA0108144795 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1015 GMT 1 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The following is a government statement:

The government of Kenya takes great exception to the breach of diplomatic etiquette by Baroness Lynda Chalker during her visit to Kenya last week. As soon as Baroness Chalker arrived in Kenya she held a press conference whereby she expounded Britain's terms regarding aid to Kenya. It is dismaying to note that Baroness Chalker held this press conference before meeting her host, President Daniel arap Moi.

Diplomatic etiquette demands that she should first of all have met President Moi for discussions in order that she was in a position to give balanced views on Kenya. The government views this behaviour as impolite and contemptuous, and likely to hurt the relations between the two countries. Baroness Chalker's hostile attitude toward Kenya found eloquent expression in this diplomatic blunder.

If she had already made up her mind about Kenya then meeting President Moi after her press conference was irrelevant. She should have made her declaration from London instead of travelling this far to ridicule Kenyans in their own country, which attained independence from Britain in 1963.

The government notes that Baroness Chalker made allegations about a number of issues, among them that of human rights. She should single out specific cases so that she may get proper answers. Kenya does not understand why she should be bullied while her policies are not only favourable to the local people but also to British businessmen, who from independence continue to get good returns on their investments. One case in point is the Barclays Bank, which recorded a pre-tax profit of 2.3bn shillings in 1993 and 3.4bn shillings in 1994.

If Britain feels that Kenya threatens British interests then they should say so openly. All along from 1991 certain donor countries, including Britain, have become partisan, showing obvious bias against Kenya and her people.

This notwithstanding Kenya's main concern is the security and general wellbeing, of her people and foreigners alike. The country has carried out reforms in various sectors for the last four years, but since this is not appreciated the government will think twice

before carrying on with the reforms which have caused suffering to our people.

## Somalia

### Tripartite Peace Meeting Held in Mogadishu

EA0108172095 (*Clandestine*) *Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1640 GMT 31 Jul 95* )

[FBIS Translated Text] A tripartite meeting on pacifying communities in the Hiiraan, Benaadir, and Shabeellaha Hoose Regions, which has concerned people over the last few days, has taken place in north Mogadishu. Politicians and other important people, including Dr. Abdulle Osoble Siad, the USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement] chairman; Senior Pilot Abdi Osman Farah, the USC-PM vice chairman; Dr. Mohamoud Abdulle Ba'adle, the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] correspondent for peace and reconciliation; Mr. Hassan Warsame Osoble, a member of the USC-SNA Central Committee; General Mohamed Noor Galaal; Mr. Sa'id Mohamed Hussein, the USC-SNA youth chairman; Mr. Ali Alas Karey, and Hassan Mohamed Abdi Dhere attended the meeting. Also present were Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the SSA [Somali Salvation Alliance] chairman; Engineer Mohamed Hussein Adow, acting SSA peace chairman, and Mr. Ali Ugas Abdulle.

Abdulle Osobleh Siad, the USC-PM chairman delivered an extensive report during the meeting. It dealt with peace and the opening of the road across Hiiraan region. The chairman said the people of Hiiraan are ready to welcome the wind of peace, and delegations seeking peace. He reported in depth on his visit to Hiiraan, and noted that 70 important people from the USC-PM have signed the peace agreement. He noted in particular, that the local peace meeting in Matabaan was between the communities who have been enemies.

The large meeting was attended by more than 60 people, and it was agreed that it should be resumed on 1 August, God willing. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed delivered an important speech. He welcomed the peace effort, and promised major contribution toward the implementation of the agreements which had been discussed. Speaking to the peace committees, he stressed the special significance of opening the tarmac road connecting the capital city and the central regions which are the country's lifeline.



**SSA Chairman Urges Reconciliation**

EA0208114595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 GMT 1 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A tripartite meeting attended by officials from the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance], the USC-SSA [United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance] and the USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement] was held today in northern Mogadishu. The tripartite meeting was to discuss ways of completing the agreements reached previously and was chaired by Dr. Hussein Shaykh Ahmed Kadareh. The meeting was attended by officials and important people from the USC-SNA, USC-SSA and USC-PM and was opened by Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the SSA chairman, who expressed his pleasure at the peace meeting, which the USC sections had agreed upon previously. He called on them to forget the animosities that had cropped up among brothers and return to the fraternity among the Somali people.

Dr. Abdullei Osobleh Siad, the USC-PM chairman, spoke at the meeting and discussed ways in which the people of Hiiraan region welcomed the peace agreement between brothers who had been enemies. He briefed them on his visit to Hiiraan region. In conclusion, advocate Hassan Dhimbil Warsame, the USC-SNA vice chairman for reconciliation and peace affairs, spoke in the meeting and he highly praised the various committees of the peace agreement and their readiness to tackle any problems that might crop up. The meeting took place in a positive atmosphere. [passage omitted].

The meeting will be resumed once again tomorrow and was concluded in an atmosphere of understanding.

**USC-SNA Says Aidid Group 'Mobilizing' for War**

EA0108200595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 GMT 1 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] spokesman said today that the self-styled group of southern Mogadishu [Mohamed Farah Aidid's group] is mobilizing for war on a large scale, targeting the USC-SNA Headquarters in northern Mogadishu and Madina, and Dharkaynley districts. The objectives of the mobilization are:

1. To undermine and oppose the peace moves of the USC-SNA, USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement] and the USC [United Somali Congress] of north Mogadishu in the Banaadir, Hiiraan, Shabeellaha Hoose, and Galguduud regions, and in Somalia, in general.
2. To delay the opening of the long road connecting Mogadishu, the capital city, and the central regions.
3. To oppose the decisions of the reconciliation conferences taking place in Nairobi.

The USC-SNA organization is calling on politicians, well-informed people, religious scholars, fighters, youths, and Somali women living in the Banaadir region to remain very vigilant, and to counter the civil war mobilization by the self-styled group in the Mogadishu area. The USC-SNA is warning the faction that it will be held responsible for the consequences of their war mobilization.

**Peace Monitors Fear 'All-Out War' in KwaZulu**

*MB3107202095 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A recent surge in violence in KwaZulu/Natal has raised fresh concern among peace monitors that the province may be on the verge of an all-out war.

After another bloody weekend in which at least 36 people were killed in the province, peace monitors warn the security situation was out of control. In an open letter to President Mandela, University of Natal Violence Monitor Mary de Haas called for urgent government intervention in the province. She said houses were being burned down daily. Huge numbers of people were being displaced from their homes, and an alarming number of women and children were being raped.

**IFP Rejects Mandela Intervention**

*MB0108181995 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has rejected a plea by Violence Monitor Mary de Haas for President Nelson Mandela's intervention to defuse what she regards as a low-intensity war in KwaZulu/Natal.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett referred to her open letter to Mr. Mandela as a publicity ploy designed to justify central government invasion of the province. He said the majority of people killed in the province at the weekend, particularly in the Port Shepstone area, had been victims of criminal and domestic violence.

The IFP said the province did not need more troops, but more Reconstruction and Development Program delivery agents and counselors trained to deal with human tragedy.

Meanwhile, the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal has echoed Mrs. de Haas' call that additional powers should be given to the Army. ANC spokesman Dumisani Mkhayi said the Defense Force should have an independent role to move into strife-torn areas, without having to wait for police escorts.

Mr. Mkhayi said it was clear that a third force had found fertile ground, and accused an IFP section of the provincial government of not being interested in improving the security situation.

**Violence Reported in KwaNdebele Over Incorporation**

*MB0108122395 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Aug 95 p 1*

[Report by Bhekile Matsebula and Africa Eye News]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Security forces were deployed in the former homeland of KwaNdebele yesterday to quell violence by residents demanding incorporation of the area into Gauteng.

At least two buses were set alight and a bread delivery vehicle was looted when protesters ran riot and blocked buses ferrying commuters to Gauteng.

Units of the South African National Defence Force and police removed road blockades set up by protesters in KwaNdebele's Kwaggafontein and Tweefontein areas. The roadblocks were apparently set up to enforce a work stayaway. The situation was so tense that police and soldiers had to be called in to stop the violent demonstrations.

Fifty buses carrying workers to Gauteng were halted and passengers forcefully ejected by small groups of demonstrators.

Three people were arrested in connection with the burning of two PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses. "This was not just a protest against the incorporation of KwaNdebele into the Eastern Transvaal but it was a completely criminal campaign by a certain group that wants to bring instability to the former homeland," Eastern Transvaal MEC [member of the Executive Council] for safety and security Mr Steve Mabona said.

It was reported that the Pro-Gauteng Action Committee had blocked all roads leading to Pretoria early in the morning.

Mabona told Sowetan that a group of youths visited several homes in the major townships of KwaNdebele and threatened people not to go to work. But large numbers of people appeared to have defied the warning and reported for duty. Mabona said the youths confronted PUTCO depot officials at KwaMhlanga and threatened to burn down their buses if they ferried people to work. He said hundreds of workers refused to be involved in the demonstrations and 178 buses managed to ferry commuters to Pretoria.

Mabona and leaders of the Pro-Gauteng Action group were due to meet late yesterday to discuss the matter. Mabona said about 200 protesters allegedly held a meeting on Sunday night to develop a strategy for their

action and met regional traditional leaders to solicit support.

They threatened to close the offices of chiefs who did not declare support for their cause. "They have already managed to close one chief's office in the area, so their threats should be viewed as serious. When they did not get support from commuters this morning the demonstrators went on a looting spree and also burnt buses," Mabona said.

There are two groups which had been formed in the entire former KwaNdebele homeland who are fighting each other over the incorporation of the area into either Eastern Transvaal or Gauteng.

The matter has been referred to Minister for Constitutional and Provincial Affairs Mr Roelf Meyer.

#### **NP, ANC, PAC Said Preparing for Truth Commission**

*MB3107172795 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 30 Jul 95 p 1,2*

[Report by Freek Swart]

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk has summoned together all former ministers and generals who served in the former State Security Council [SSC] to plan against the onslaught by the Truth Commission.

Three such meetings have already taken place. There were differences of opinion over what they were supposed to do. They are due to meet again soon.

A problem they have to deal with is that some of the most sensitive security actions during the former government's safeguarding efforts were, according to procedure, only decided between the minister concerned and the state president. This was not necessarily done by the SSC or the cabinet.

There are views that those ministers and former presidents have to accept responsibility for the actions.

Among the former ministers affected are Senate President Kobie Coetsee, Adriaan Vlok, and General Magnus Malan.

There is no unanimity within the group over the role of, in particular, former Justice and Defense Minister Kobie Coetsee. Since he played his cards very close to his chest, it is not clear what his direct or indirect role was.

According to RAPPORT's sources, the meeting of the former and current SSC members could really be dubbed a "truth commission within own ranks." Nonetheless, the objective is that joint responsibility will

have to be accepted for the past policy formulations and their implementation.

It had been decided at some of the meetings that ministers like Dr. Gerrit Viljoen and Barend du Plessis, who served in the SSC as constitutional development and finance ministers, respectively, should draw up a draft document to represent the views of the SSC's former ministers.

Among them are Pik Botha, Hennis Kriel, Dawie de Villiers, as well as Gene Louw and Roelf Meyer, both former defense ministers.

Former Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe and General Kat Liebenberg and General Jannie Geldenhuys, both former Defense Force chiefs, attended the meeting. They also drew up a document that contains the standpoint of the former high command in the police and Defense Force.

The documents will be discussed at the next meeting, and will act as a basis for future deliberations and action during possible appearances before the Truth Commission.

Information about de Klerk's rather interesting shift to give National Party leaders the opportunity to prepare as a group for the Truth Commission reached RAPPORT this week. It began soon after de Klerk publicly voiced strong objections against ANC allegations that he and the former regime's political leadership had to confess and accept responsibility for the atrocities committed in the name of apartheid, such as the murder of political opponents.

De Klerk had said that ANC statements had hinted at the possibility of the ANC resorting to the Truth Commission process "to conduct a witch-hunt against its political opponents, while it is avoiding crucial investigation of the numerous atrocities that it — the ANC — and its supporters committed."

RAPPORT has also been told that committees have been created within the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to accommodate their members' interests regarding the Truth Commission.

The armed struggle against the security forces was conducted by the ANC's MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, chairman of the ANC, and PAC leader Clarence Makwetu are said to be playing a role in these committees.

Mbeki has been a member of the ANC's Political and Military Council, the body that laid down MK's broad



strategy. According to reports, Mbeki did not personally issue orders to have bombs planted, but in fact played a leadership role in the strategic planning of MK's share in the armed struggle.

As PAC leader, Clarence Makwetu is also said not have personally given orders for atrocities. His current PAC chief organizer, Johnson Mlambo, was APLA's chief commander during the armed struggle. He will, it has been said, be affected by the Truth Commission.

Others believed to be vulnerable to the commission within the ANC are Defense Minister and former MK Commander Joe Modise, former MK Political Commissioner Steve Tshwete, Deputy Defense Minister Ronnie Kasrils, and Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale.

Other names mentioned inside the ANC in this regard are Josiah Jele, current ambassador to the United Nations in New York, and Intelligence Deputy Minister Joe Nhlanhla, now serving under Dullah Omar in the Justice Ministry, the minister under whom Truth Commission procedures will be conducted.

There are therefore feverish preparations under way for the Truth Commission on both sides of the scale.

#### **Police Help Japanese Crack Gun-Running Syndicate**

*MB0208080395 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0657 GMT 2 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Aug 2 SAPA — South African police helped crack a Japanese gun-running syndicate, leading to the arrest of five people in that country, police spokesman Col Raymond Dowd said.

He said the five had been arrested in Japan last month after they were found in possession of 63 handguns — .38 special Rossi revolvers.

"Initial investigations by the Japanese National Police indicated that these weapons had originated in South Africa," Dowd said.

He said a delegation of Japanese police officers arrived in South Africa last week to continue investigations in cooperation with local police.

"Investigations in Cape Town have revealed that a local gun dealer sold 600 weapons to a Japanese national, carrying a false passport. The weapons were then exported via Mauritius, to Japan where they were distributed among the Japanese mafia," Dowd said.

The results of the local investigation are to be forwarded to the attorney-general for a decision.

"This success should be seen as an example of the close cooperation between the South African police and its international crime-fighting partners, and should serve as a warning to international criminals," Dowd said.

#### **Gauteng To Give State-Owned Houses to Tenants**

*MB0208080695 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The transfer of state-owned houses in Gauteng represents a major transfer of wealth in the province estimated at nearly 3 billion rands. A spokesman for the Gauteng Housing Department said the market value of the 140,000 rented housing stock, now in the process of being transferred to tenants, varied between 15,000 and 30,000 rands per unit. Most of the houses will be transferred at no cost to occupants previously denied full property rights.

The transfer of houses in Gauteng will receive a boost today when Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale opens a housing transfer bureau in Soweto. Meanwhile, an American company, JMDC Global Corporation, has announced plans to build 120,000 affordable houses in South Africa.

#### **South African Press Review for 1 Aug**

*MB0108132495*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **FINANCIAL MAIL**

Reasons for Faltering RDP — Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English on 28 July in its page-15 editorial says the Reconstruction and Development Program, RDP, "is faltering for many reasons, not least of which is its heavy emphasis on redistribution and dependence on government for implementation." The RDP must be changed to "allow businessmen to get on with their creation of wealth," which means "accepting disparities in wealth, opportunities, services and facilities." "Government should realise that it is more important that the peace and security that flow from prosperity be achieved swiftly, than it is for top public service posts to be held by blacks. If political illusion is allowed to triumph over economic substance, the RDP has no chance." A "deep-seated flaw" in government policy is that the ministers most concerned with the RDP — education, health, and housing — "prevaricate with policies which assume that the redistribution of wealth is more important than its creation." Then there is the "heavy hand" of the "economic defeatists" like Deputy President Mbeki and the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce who argue that the maladministration, debt, and waste that the government inherited



from the apartheid years "makes economic progress impossible, unless fiscal discipline is ignored, spending is allowed to rip and black business becomes characterised by preferment rather than ability." They "should be neither in government nor business," and "if left to them the status quo will simply be perpetuated."

## SOWETAN

**New Cabinet Committee** — "The present Government has taken a year and a half to understand that the best laid plans of leaders abort from the time they hit the first civil servant's desk," says a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 August. The "wisest thing" this government is attempting is "to put in place a committee of top Cabinet Ministers to figure out why its plans are taking so long to take effect." "If any suggestions have to be made to the Government, we hope the committee will concentrate its energies on solving one problem before it tackles the next. Attempts to make the whole governmental structure work like a well-oiled machine are premature. If the housing problem, for instance, or education are given top priority and all energies are immersed into solving it, the morass in other departments will disappear."

## BUSINESS DAY

**Affirmative Sport** — "There will be more than a little uneasiness at the thought of selecting an Olympic Games team to reflect the 'universality' of the South African nation," begins a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 August. Though Olympic chief Sam Ramsamy is reluctant to call the idea affirmative action, "this is what it would be." "Naturally, there is a desire for the advancement of the disadvantaged, in every field," but olympic selection "should be the ultimate reward for excellence."

## THE CITIZEN

**Closer Ties With Cuba To Arouse U.S. 'Animosity'** — Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 July in its page-6 editorial believes it is "in the interests of South Africa if it did not pursue" the matter of closer ties with Cuba at this point. "No country that values its ties with the United States can afford to arouse the animosity of the world's only true superpower." "We need foreign, including U.S., investment and trade and we need to be regarded not only as a shining example of democracy, but also as a land that does not favour any other country labelled undemocratic. Is it South Africa's needs and interests, rather than the ANC paying its dues to former backers, that should be paramount in all our dealings."

## South African Press Review for 2 Aug

MB0208112095

[FBIS Editorial Report]

## BUSINESS DAY

**KwaZulu/Natal Violence** — If the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, "are as peace-loving as they claim to be, both sides have a duty to seek a political settlement in the region," states a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 August. "But in the short term, there is no alternative but a thorough-going security crackdown." According to the editorial, a "visible security force" must be present in the rural areas, where most of the violence occurs. Security forces must also "mop up weaponry in the province through a programme of systematic roadblocks and searches." Above all, the editorial concludes, any security action "must be perceived as politically even-handed" and target both ANC and IFP areas.

**Public Service Restructuring** — "Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya appears to be doing a fairly good job in overseeing the restructuring of the public service," begins a second editorial on the same page of BUSINESS DAY. The editorial withholds its complete approval, however. "While in general terms Skweyiya appears to be taking the right direction, success will depend on the kind of detail not publicly available at this stage." The editorial says the restructuring must be judged on the quality of the new public employees and "whether those serving officials being retained are those who are dedicated and good, or merely those who have not received competitive offers from the private sector."

## SOWETAN

**KwaNdebele Incorporation** — The reason why the people of KwaNdebele want to be incorporated into Gauteng Province "are quite sensible," says a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 August. The residents were forced into a homeland in 1979 and "showed extraordinary patience and strength in getting to work in what is now called Gauteng. The country's black political leaders "should be familiar with and sensitive to such injustice. In fact it should be their business to right such wrongs expeditiously." While the editorial condemns the rioting and burning of property that has marked the area in recent days, "if they spur politicians into doing something about places like KwaNdebele so much the better." The people of KwaNdebele work in Gauteng, "their time and money is spent in Gauteng," therefore, the editorial concludes, they should be part of Gauteng.

## Angola

### Government, UNITA Discuss Demobilization Issue

MB0108165495 London BBC World Service  
in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For several weeks now, delegates from the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have been holding talks in Luanda on a range of military issues. The most important, though, is the demobilization of UNITA troops and their incorporation into a new streamlined army. There are now proposals that soldiers who don't go into the new army could go instead into a specially created force to help with national reconstruction, but, as our correspondent Chris Simpson reports from Luanda, despite hints of agreement on this, the whole demobilization dossier is still fraught with problems:

While the military talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA continue, both appear to have agreed in principle to the formation of a new unit to be made up of ex-soldiers from both sides. There is no clear agreement yet on its name or numbers, but the new force's [word indistinct] will be to help with national reconstruction and the social welfare of ex-combatants, addressing the legacy of the war.

The UN is now pushing ahead with plans for the quartering of UNITA troops [words indistinct] prepare locations across the country where thousands of soldiers can be housed, fed, and kept under control. UNITA, the government, and relief organizations have promised their support but the whole operation is still embarrassingly behind schedule, with most demobilization centers far from ready.

Donors were initially reluctant to provide funding, and while more money has been coming in in recent weeks,

some senior relief officials remain weary of getting involved, given the difficulties that may lie ahead. Their misgivings are understandable. There is an awareness that peace broke down in Angola last time round because demobilization of UNITA troops, in particular, was badly (?handled). With the presence of thousands of UN peacekeeping troops now, there is no guarantee that the same thing won't happen again. The whole process depends on the political strength of the talks, which is yet to be achieved. The dialogue continues with government delegates at UNITA headquarters in Bailundo yesterday; but while the two sides have played down their differences in public and stressed their support for the global incorporation of UNITA troops into the Angolan Armed Forces, UNITA is pushing for a far bigger stake in the new army than the government wants it to have. For the thousands of young men under arms, the future is still to be determined. The longer their needs are not met, the more dangerous it will be for Angola.

## Mozambique

### Police Destroy 'Large Amount' of Arms, Explosives

MB3007194195 Maputo Radio Maputo in English  
1800 GMT 30 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambican and South African police officers jointly destroyed over 270 firearms and a large amount of explosives on Thursday [30 July] and Friday in an operation witnessed by journalists. The weapons destroyed included six AK-47 [word indistinct] rifles, 77 submachine guns, 49 Mausers, 104 guns of various other types, 30 bazookas, ammunition, three 82mm mortars, and seven 62mm mortars. Police say much of the weaponry had been hidden in arms caches in various parts of southern Maputo Province.

**Cote d'Ivoire****Former Liberian Head on Peace, Border Countries***AB2807164895 Abidjan LE JOUR in French  
28 Jul 95 p 8*

[Interview with former Liberian interim President Amos Sawyer by LE JOUR correspondents Lucien Houedanou and Tollys Bebo in Abidjan, "at the end of June" — translated into English; first paragraph is LE JOUR introduction]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Amos Sawyer, former head of the Liberian Transitional Government, took part in Abidjan, at the end of June, in the UNESCO subregional seminar on how to maintain peace. On the occasion, he told us about his reflections on the conditions for the return of peace in Liberia.

[LE JOUR] Mr. President, we see many faction leaders coming and going in Abidjan, but we seldom hear much on the government that is established in Monrovia. As former head of state of the Transitional Government, could you tell us if the central power really has the situation under control in the country?

[Sawyer] First of all, I would like to express my deepest regrets to the government and the people of Cote d'Ivoire, over the unfortunate incidents that took place at the Liberia-Ivorian border, which resulted in several dead. We really regret all this, and we are asking for the understanding of the government and people of Cote d'Ivoire. We are a country in crisis, and it is with the aid of all that we will be able to see the end of the tunnel. The current government in Liberia was formed on the basis of an accord signed in Cotonou in 1993. The basis of this accord was the principle of power-sharing. [passage omitted]

[LE JOUR] In your testimonies and reflections on the Liberian conflict, you strongly insisted on the regional dimension of this war. Could you tell us more about that?

[Sawyer] The fact that the Liberian conflict became a subregional problem can be explained by the destabilization of the country and the emergence of armed resistance factions. Before the war we experienced division and violence, and we attempted to solve the conflict by ourselves. When one looks carefully into the manner in which the armed conflicts began in 1989, it can be said that this war started outside the country. Taylor said this, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi confirmed it. Recruitments were conducted in Burkina Faso and in refugee camps in Cote d'Ivoire. President Compaore himself confessed that he supplied the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] with 700 soldiers. That is why

I am saying that the Liberian conflict has a subregional character.

[LE JOUR] It is often said that Cote d'Ivoire facilitates the supply of weapons to Charles Taylor, as well as his troop movements.

[Sawyer] One should draw a line between government actions — official actions — and actions by individuals. I had three direct discussions with the late President Houphouet-Boigny, as well as with Foreign Minister Amara Essy. Each time, we were given assurance that the Ivorian Government had no interest in destabilizing Liberia. The problem seemed to come from the people themselves from both sides of the border. This is also — and this is typical of many African countries — because individuals engage in political actions totally in contradiction with their government's actions.

[LE JOUR] Does this mean that, provided the countries of the subregion get less involved on the side of one or the other of the armed factions, chances to return to peace would increase?

[Sawyer] The subregional dimension of the Liberian conflict should be taken seriously. Three years ago, the conflict spread up to Sierra Leone. The NPFL alleged that it controlled 90 percent of Liberia, and was brandishing this as proof of its supremacy. Of course, the other armed factions took this as a challenge, and made every effort to reconquer this 90 percent, to question the NPFL's dominance. But we are all very much aware of the fact that, in the subregion, no group can have this kind of attitude unless it is receiving external support to acquire weapons. Today, we have the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia and the Liberia Peace Council, and each of them has their stronghold: Be it the Krahn that we find in the southeast of Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, or the Mandingos in the northwest of Liberia and Guinea....

We have a subregional type problem on our hands, and we have to find a subregional solution to it. I believe that the most important part of the problem lies at that level. If the authorities in the subregion, especially those which border Liberia, all agree to initiate policies and strategies aimed at putting an end to the war, and scrupulously follow these directives, a suitable solution could be found to the Liberian conflict.

**Nigeria****Possible Life Sentences Given to Journalists***AB0108134595 Paris AFP in English  
1241 GMT 1 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 1 (AFP) — An independent newspaper reported Tuesday [1 August]



that it feared two Nigeria newspaper editors had been sentenced to life in prison by a special military Tribunal for running stories about a failed coup attempt to topple the country's military regime.

The A.M. NEWS daily, quoting diplomatic sources, said it feared the Tribunal last Saturday might have sentenced Kunle Ajibade, the editor of THE NEWS weekly magazine, and George Mbah, an editor with the TELL magazine, to life in prison during a trial held behind closed doors.

The government has not confirmed the reports.

A.M. NEWS said the two journalists were arrested in May on charges of being accessories to treason.

"It is being speculated that more people, especially journalists and members of the human rights community, may still be on the list of those to be arrested and tried", the newspaper said.

According to the same report, the two journalists are among a new batch of coup suspects arraigned before the military Tribunal.

Two other journalists, Chris Anyanwu, the founder and chief editor of the TSM magazine, and Ben Cahrls Obi, the editor of CLASSIQUE magazine, are also widely reported by the local press to have been arrested and possibly tried by the Tribunal on similar charges.

Defense spokesman Brigadier-General Fred Chijuka would not confirm nor deny Monday whether any new suspects had been arrested in connection with the coup.

He admitted, however, that the Tribunal was winding up its current session. He refused to elaborate.

"The Tribunal is winding up. It is trying to tighten all loose ends and making everything OK," he said.

The military authorities confirmed here on July 14 that a former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, and 42 others had been convicted by the Tribunal. The sentences and charges against them were not disclosed.

#### **Journalists Go 'Underground'; American Express Leaves**

AB0108214095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 1 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Since the handing down of life sentences to two journalists by the special military tribunal for their reporting on the alleged March coup plot, our Nigerian colleagues have simply gone underground for fear of being arrested and thrown into jail. Some of them have even changed their lifestyle. Such is the case of a certain private newspaper correspondent — whose identity I will not disclose for reasons you would eas-

ily understand. He has disguised himself by shaving his head clean, and changes cars several times a day.

Thus, the military authorities' intention to send a shock-wave through media circles has worked, the aim being to deprive citizens and the international community of the basic right to know, the right to know what is happening, and in what atmosphere, obviously. It was mainly from the media, for instance, that we got to know that the accused persons in the alleged coup plot — General Obasanjo, General Yar'Adua, and 41 other soldiers and civilians — had been secretly sentenced, the former to life imprisonment, and the latter to death.

It was again thanks to the same media that international pressure was stepped up against the Nigerian military junta to force it to observe human rights, and to give the accused persons a more legal trial. This morning, we were the first to report that South Africa has suspended its arms sales to Nigeria. We are the first again this evening to tell you that the mood to isolate Nigeria is taking shape. One of the biggest U.S. banks operating in Nigeria, the American Express Bank, has just decided to cancel all its transactions with Nigeria. From Lagos, a daring Tunde Fatunde reports:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to a circular sent recently by the American Express Bank from New York, U.S.'s economic capital, to Nigerian businessmen, the bank has officially advised all Nigerian banks that it can no longer guarantee any commercial and financial transaction between Nigeria and the United States of America. This measure, the circular specifies, takes retrospective effect from 15 July. The bank however added that it would continue to underwrite letters of all letters of credit approved prior to that date, and whose content has not yet been executed. Furthermore, many banks in Lagos say the management of American Express Bank has also discreetly directed all its branches worldwide not to honor any letters of credit from Nigerian banks any more.

It should be noted that the American Express Bank is the biggest U.S. bank handling the largest volume of commercial and financial transactions between Nigeria and the United States of America. According to banking sources, this huge commercial package is estimated at over \$800 million yearly.

Diplomatic sources believe that the breaking of this vital financial link is part and parcel of global sanctions which western capitals are currently applying against the Nigerian military junta on account of the political uncertainty, and the blatant human rights violations being committed in General Abacha's country. [end recording]



**South Africa Places Embargo on Arms Exports**

AB0108175095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 1 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Nigerians are still waiting for the latest decisions to be made public on the fate of the 43 civilians and soldiers convicted for their alleged participation in the abortive March coup. The delay could be longer since the special military tribunal has not, it seems, ended its hearing. It continues to hear suspects while the international community continues to maintain its pressure on General Sani Abacha so that those sentenced to death should not be executed. The authorities in Lagos are already taking seriously the threat by Washington to impose an oil embargo to force the Nigerian soldiers to hand over to a civilian government. South Africa has even taken action by placing a ban on the importation of arms made in South Africa by Nigeria. Tunde Fatunde, Africa No. 1 correspondent in Lagos, has the details:

[Begin Fatunde recording] Visibly irritated by the obstinate refusal of the Nigerian military junta to unconditionally release Moshood Abiola, presumed winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections, and concerned

about human rights violations in the country of Gen. Sani Abacha, South Africa, President Nelson Mandela's country, has just formally forbidden its national ammunition company, Armscor, from selling arms made in South Africa to Nigeria.

In a confidential document circulating in diplomatic circles in Lagos, the Nigerian economic capital, the South African Government which, until a very recent date, was selling arms to the ruling junta, also made it known to Armscor that there is no question of considering any application for arms purchase by Nigeria for any reason whatsoever.

In another development, General Abdulsalam Abubakar, chief of defense staff of the Nigerian Army, has accused certain countries, which he did not name, of giving support to those whom he called unpatriotic Nigerians. He wondered why these fellow citizens are committed to tarnishing the country's image in foreign countries. He added in his opening speech at the annual workshop for defense attaches accredited to Nigerian embassies abroad that the military government intends to hand over power to a democratically elected civilian government. [end recording]

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

### **SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION**

#### **U.S. Government Customers**

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS  
P.O. Box 2604  
Washington, DC 20013-2604  
Telephone: (202) 338-6735  
FAX: (703) 733-6042

#### **Non-Government Customers**

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Telephone: (703) 487-4630  
FAX: (703) 321-3547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

2 August 95

